

MICHIGAN



FARMER,

AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

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The Wheat Crop.

In Central Michigan this crop continues to look unusually promising; and accounts from the north, east and south advise us that the prospect of an abundant harvest is still favorable in those sections of the State. We regret to learn however that, in Allegan and one or two other western counties, the appearance of the crop is very unfavorable. In some places, in that section, the wheat is said to have been winter-killed, while in others the insects have made great ravages and are destroying hundreds of acres. This however is but a small portion of the State, and our accounts may be incorrect, or at least greatly exaggerated. But should our information from the section alluded to prove correct, still the cheering intelligence from all other portions of the State convince us that the prospect now is, that the Wheat Crop of Michigan will this year be at least greater than an average one. We speak advisedly, and believe we are correct in this statement.

There are conflicting accounts from some States, relative to the prospects of the crop. We give a synopsis of such information as is believed the most correct, compiled from the intelligence contained in our exchanges from different sections of the country:

NEW YORK.—In Western New York the prospect is very unfavorable for wheat. Accounts from Genesee, Monroe, Niagara, Ontario and Orleans counties, all speak of the poor appearance and unfavorable prospects of the crop.

The New Genesee Farmer, of June 1st, says:—"We regret to state that the appearance of the wheat crop in Western New York is very unfavorable. We mentioned last month that it was by no means promising; and, since that time, the dry and cold weather has been very injurious to it. We dislike all croaking, but we speak advisedly when we assert that the wheat crop of Western New York will not be more than half an average one! Knowing the deep interest which our readers feel in this matter, we have taken considerable pains to obtain correct information respecting it, from different parts of the country, so that we cannot be mistaken."

In Ohio and PENNSYLVANIA the wheat crop is said to look fine, and more than an average crop is anticipated. In the southern part of Ohio, or on the river slope, the appearance of the crop is rather unfavorable, while in the lake counties the prospect is very encouraging.

VIRGINIA.—"The appearance of the wheat and rye crops in some parts of Virginia, is very unfavorable. The Hessian Fly is returning and will destroy many fields. There is to be seen, occasionally, a good field of wheat, but where one such is to be found, there are several of the opposite character."

The Rockingham Register says: "The wheat crop in this county has greatly improved in appearance within a few weeks past." And the Winchester Virginian remarks that the same is true to a good extent, in regard to the growing crop, in Frederick and the adjoining counties.

MARYLAND.—The Chestertown News, of May 20, says: "Within the past week, the old destroyer, the Hessian Fly, has made its appearance in the wheat fields of our country, and is doing considerable injury. Wheat, generally, is not promising, a considerable quantity having been winter-killed, and owing to the unpropitious drought of last autumn, a good deal never vegetated."

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS.—We have received various accounts of the prospect of the crops in these States, but no recent definite information. From the intelligence received, we think the wheat crop of Illinois will this year be less than an average one.

IOWA.—The Dubuque Express says: "The prospect of a full crop of wheat, in this vicinity and the mining district, has never been better. The complaint is general in other parts of the Territory that it is mostly destroyed."

We have no recent or definite intelligence relative to the crop in Wisconsin. In Canada, wheat is said to have a fine appearance.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Silk Culture.

Mr. Moore:—Agreeable to your request, I send you a brief sketch of my Silk operations during the past season. You are well aware that I labored under many disadvantages, having never seen a Silk Worm until I commenced the business, and having a very superficial knowledge of the same, (obtained from books alone,) it could not be expected that I should manage the business to that advantage and profit as would those who have had experience.—Yet, notwithstanding my inexperience and the many disadvantages I labored under, my success has fully answered my expectations. I have about two acres planted to Multicaulis, one fourth of which, in ordinary seasons, would yield foliage sufficient for the worms fed.

I commenced with a small crop of about thirty thousand, in June; when they were about three weeks old, I brought out the second, nearly the same in number; and when the first were winding, I brought out the third, which finished winding before the leaves were seriously injured by the frost. Each crop was remarkably healthy, and formed good cocoons.—I have not yet been to the expense of erecting a Cocoonery. The worms were fed in a room in my house, fitted up for the purpose.

I am fully convinced that no other branch of agriculture can be made as profitable as that of raising Silk. One acre planted to Multicaulis can be made to yield more net profit than many (and may I not say any) of our farmers realize from their crops of wheat. As a proof of this statement, I here subjoin an account current of my silk operations the past season. And permit me here to state that the whole of the labor, save what is charged in the account, was performed by the female members of my family, (two in number,) without materially interfering with household duties:

Interest on 1-2 acre land, (valued at \$20,) at 7 per cent,	70
Interest on Cocoonery, (valued at \$40,) at 7 per cent,	2,80
One hired man, one month,	10,00
Board for same,	5,00
One girl 12 weeks, reeling and spinning, at 75 cts. week,	9,00
Board for same,	12,00
	\$60,50
Cr. By amount of Sewing Silk,	160,00
	Nett, \$99,50

This is falling far short of the calculations of many who have been more extensively engaged in the business, but I have here endeavored to give you the simple facts, without any exaggeration. I have no doubt but in large establishments, where they have facilities and a systematic course of procedure, or even among many of our farmers who have families of small children, the business might be conducted with comparatively much less expense. Much of the labor, such as gathering leaves, feeding worms, picking and flossing cocoons, can be performed by children whose services at any other branch of business would be of little value.

Experiments have fully proved the fact, that silk can be raised in Michigan as well any other state in the Union. Our soil is peculiarly adapted to the growth of the Multicaulis; and our climate to the health of the Silk Worm. Could the Legislature of Michigan be induced to follow the example of her sister states, and grant a premium on Cocoons and Reeled Silk, thereby inducing our farmers to engage in the laudable enterprise, I think the time is not far distant when our exports of Silk might far exceed that of any other product.

J. DEWEY.

Napoleon, Jackson County, May, 1843.

A Letter from Livingston County.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER—AGRICULTURE AND SPECULATION—LIVINGSTON CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY—ENCOURAGEMENT AND ADVICE FOR FARMERS.

MR. MOORE:—In enclosing the amount of a year's subscription to the Farmer, I cannot forbear mentioning the indifference generally manifested by the farmers of our State, relative to the subject of supporting a paper devoted exclusively to the promotion and advancement of their own interests. While some thirty or forty political journals derive a subsistence from a population, more than five sixths of which are to a greater or less extent agriculturists, it seems that a paper emphatically "their own" receives but a meagre support. Strange and true as this fact is, I trust that it will not long continue—for even now I think the "signs of the times" indicate an awakening among the tillers of the soil to the many advantages to be derived from a thorough knowledge of the various improvements in their profession; and in no way can this be so effectually and readily obtained as from a journal conducted upon the plan of the "Michigan Farmer."

The time has arrived when Agriculture is found to be the basis upon which the permanent prosperity of the country must be erected. Convinced of this truth, all classes appear to be anxious that this basis should be laid, "broad and lasting as the stars."—Then we may expect that the superstructure will not only be ornamental, but as extensively useful as the wants of mankind require. The spirit of wild speculation, which a few years since overspread our land, and drew into its vortex many of our most enterprising citizens, is now subsiding; and many of our best young men, who thought to find an easier and shorter road to wealth and reputation than by subduing the wilderness, are now rapidly turning to that vocation which belongs naturally to man, and which is so remarkably imposed upon the people of this State by their situation.

Neglected and despised Agriculture is now called upon to restore the country to its pristine vigor—to give bread and clothing to the poor—labor to those who seek it—and innocent and profitable occupation to those who desire it. All this, and more, can be done with the blessing of God, by Agriculture—

"For in the woods she raises palaces,
Faintest stains, and crowded realms."

We have passed a severe ordeal, which I trust will prove a salutary lesson for the future.

As you have already noticed, the farmers of Livingston have organized a society for mutual assistance and encouragement; and proffered such premiums as their limited finances will permit, for the best specimens of Crops, Stock, Domestic Manufactures, &c., which doubtless will be productive of lasting good, from the stimulus thus induced. In this respect we are in advance, I believe, of many of our older counties, while others have long since demonstrated the beneficial effects produced by such organizations; and with you, Sir, I earnestly hope the day is not distant when every County in our fair Peninsula will boast of its well organized Agricultural Society.

I cannot close this scroll without saying to my brother farmers, who are becoming disheartened from the many unexpected embarrassments they have met, in the change from the "older States" to this:—Courage, friends!—remember that the old maxim is,

"always darkest just before day." Subscribe and pay for the "Michigan Farmer"—follow its precepts—and induce your neighbors to "go and do likewise." Thus "Encourage your Own," and my word for it, the dismal cry of "hard times" will only be mentioned as an occurrence of the past. But I have too long trespassed upon your patience; pardon the intrusion, and believe me

Yours, &c. G. W. L.

Marion, Livingston County, June 3, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. MOORE:—From observations which I often hear people make, and which I also notice in agricultural journals, I see the idea prevails with many that the only way in which the moisture is drawn from the ground, is by the heat of the sun. Now the real way in which the ground becomes dried, is almost the reverse of this. The ground becomes dry by having the water drawn from it by the vegetables which it supports. I do not deny but that the sun dries the earth to some extent, but it is small in comparison to what vegetation does it.

Some plants draw the moisture from the earth much faster than others. Plants which draw the most support from the atmosphere, receive the least from the earth. The idea that one plant is protected from drouth by the shade of another, is perfectly groundless, and only arises from an ignorance of the laws of nature. Most farmers are in the habit of sowing clover and grass seed in the spring, on their winter wheat or with some other grain, thinking to have them protected from drouth by the shade of the grain—but this is the very thing that destroys them. The wheat being the strongest draws all the moisture from the ground, and the grass perishes. The best way to sow clover, is to prepare the land the same as for a crop of grain; harrow it down smoothly, sow the seed alone, then harrow it in well, and roll the its drying up. The driest season will not kill it, if the land was moist when it was sown.

If the idea is correct that the earth is wholly dried by the sun, then it would be best to protect our corn when it is young, with a sturdy growth of weeds.—But corn, when it is young and the land clear of weeds, never suffers from drouth, there being but little herbage and of course but little to draw the moisture from the ground; but when the corn begins to get large enough to cover the ground, it then begins to suffer with drouth, unless it has frequent rain, and so with all other kinds of grain. Keep a summer fallow perfectly clear of herbage, through the whole season, and it will remain moist, if the season is ever so dry; but if there are green trees growing on it, then the ground will become as dry as powder, the trees having consumed all the moisture in their reach.

Farmers must become scientific before they will have right practice. They must know why and how their crops grow, and what takes the moisture from their land, and what keeps it there, and a thousand other things before they can farm it successfully. No calling on earth needs the light of science more than Agriculture, yet none is more deeply shrouded in ignorance.

RUSTIC.

Jackson County, May, 1843.

REMARKS.—In publishing the above article, we do not subscribe to its correctness in all respects. We believe, however, that our friend "Rustic," (who, by the way, is one of the best farmers in this county,) is correct in many of his assertions, novel as they may appear to the reader. We should be glad to publish the opinions of other contributors—particularly upon the subject of seeding to Clover, Timothy, &c.—ED.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Agricultural Papers.—Hilling Corn, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—I often hear the Michigan Farmer, and other agricultural papers, called 'shin-plasters,' 'catch-pennies' and a thousand other vile names, by ignorant people when they are called on to subscribe for them; but this does not alter my mind in regard to their value. I have been a subscriber to agricultural journals for about ten years, and can say this much in favor of them, that I have never had a number of them yet but what I considered worth the money I paid for the whole volume. Any farmer who will take one, and put the ideas contained in it to practice, will say the same. I care not whether he farms it little or much, every man who cultivates a garden should take an agricultural paper and pay for it in advance.

There is another subject, on which I wish to say a few words. The time for hoeing is at hand, and I wish to protest against the practice (which many farmers still adhere to) of hilling up their corn, potatoes, &c. No vegetable was ever benefited by having the earth piled up around it. The natural place for a great share of the roots of these plants, is near the surface of the ground, and he that thinks to assist nature by hilling up the earth around them and thereby cutting off a great share of their most valuable roots, is sadly mistaken.—The practice of hoeing among them at all, is only a necessary evil. The weeds must be taken out, and the earth made mellow or loose, that it may absorb moisture from the atmosphere, and this is always done at the expense of something else. In destroying the weeds, and mellowing the earth, many roots are necessarily destroyed.—All that should ever be done to a crop, by after culture, is to bring the earth to a level. Not a hoe full of earth should be put around corn or potatoes, more than to do this; for by hilling them up we cut off a great share of the most valuable roots, and bury the remainder so deep that a new set have to be formed near the surface. Hilling also prevents the water from penetrating the ground near them, unless it falls in large quantities. The shallower the earth is stirred in hoeing, the better. It can be done best with the Cultivator or harrow. The plow should never be used. Its use among these crops, to say the least, is only a barbarous practice.

R.

Hanover, May 30, 1843.

SUCKERING CORN.—D. H. Hatton, in the Southern Planter, says:

"After a trial of five years, I have satisfied myself that irreparable injury is done the corn by pulling off the suckers. I think that in consequence of the wounds inflicted on the growing plant, the crops of fodder and corn are both greatly diminished. I will cite one year's experience, 1840. My corn was planted four and a half by four feet, and two stalks allowed to remain in the hill. In July it was not unusual to see four suckers on one stalk. I directed twenty rows through the middle of the field to be suckered; balance left with all the suckers on: at gathering time, very many of the suckers had each a full ear on them, growing from the side of the stalk, many of the parent stalks producing two large ears. The suckered produced no more than the unsuckered parent stalks: the latter furnished me an additional quantity of both grain and fodder."

From the Albany Cultivator.
Feeding Horses.

Various opinions are entertained as to the best and most economical mode of feeding horses, and many experiments are on record that have been instituted to settle the question. The result seems to be, that at the ordinary prices of grain and hay, it is cheaper to keep horses on grain, than on hay, or on hay and grain. There is another important matter to be considered, however, and that is, is iceding entirely with grain as conducive to the health of the animal, as a mixture of hay and grain. We do not believe it to be; and the general result of the experiments has been to show that it is not. Our own experience too would lead us to speak decidedly upon this point. We have tried feeding horses upon grain alone, and upon grain and hay, and found the latter the best for the animals. They are not so shrunk up or gaunt, there was more muscle and consequently more weight, and whatever may be thought of this latter quality in a race horse, where nothing but sinews and bones are required, every farmer knows that the road or farm horse is worth but little without weight. Feeding horses on grain alone, is like keeping a man on wheat bread solely; he will live for a time, but will finally sink under the experiment.—In this case, the finer the flour the worse for the man. We have never had horses in better condition for labor than when we have fed them with cut wheat straw, wet up in a tub with Indian corn meal. It is evident there must be some proportion between the bulk and the nutritive power of food, and the grain alone gives too much nutritive matter for the bulk. Oats, perhaps, approach nearer the standard than any other grain; but the use of these alone, will in a long run be found unadvisable.

One of the most carefully conducted experiments we have noticed, was the one made by Mr. Brotherton, near Liverpool; and he came to the conclusion that horses cannot be kept in a condition fit for work, if fed on grain alone. For nine years, Mr. Brotherton allowed eight horses, three Winchester bushels of oats and one of beans, but no hay or chaff. During this period he annually lost more or less horses, which he attributed to the quantity of grain being greater than the stomach could digest. This induced him to adopt feeding hay with his grain in the following proportion: To eight horses he allowed one bushel of oats, one bushel of beans, and three bushels of cut hay, straw or clover; and he found them better able to do their work than before, and for several years after adopting the plan, lost but one horse from disease. Farmers, we are confident, have much to learn on the subject of feeding animals, and the health and good condition of the latter will, we doubt not, be found compatible with greater degrees of economy than has generally been practiced.

TOMATOES are said to be a superior article of food for milch cows. They add greatly to the quantity as well as to the richness of the milk, and give a rich golden color to the cream and butter.

From the Ionia Journal.
Millet.

My chief design in penning this article, is to call the attention of our farmers to the culture of *Millet*. Having derived great advantage from the use of it, during the last long and severe winter, I feel a perfect confidence in recommending its cultivation to all who have stock to keep through the winter. As an article of fodder, it surpasses every thing of the grass kind I have ever used.—Horses and cattle are extremely fond of it, and in effect it is both grass and grain. It can be sown any time in the months of May or June, is a sure crop, and matures in about 60 days. The following remarks from the Albany Cultivator, I think will apply well to its cultivation in this country:

"MILLET.—This plant will grow upon any soil of tolerable richness, though it does best on loam. The ground should be prepared as for ordinary crops. The seed should be sown broad cast, and covered with the harrow. If sown early the crop may be gathered in August, though if sown any time before the 25th of June, it will come to maturity. If seed is the object, four quarts of seed to the acre is enough; but if intended principally for cattle eight quarts. It grows to the height of from two to six feet, according to the quality of the soil. Birds are fond of the seed and devour it as soon as it begins to ripen. The crop should be therefore cut before the whole has matured, and while the straw is green. It may be cut with a syckle, sythe or cradle, and should be housed as soon as it is sufficiently dry.

"The product will be according to the soil, and will vary from ten to thirty bushels of seed, and from one to three tons of forage on the acre. It sometimes produces more than a thousand fold returns.

We have found it an excellent substitute for corn, in fattening hogs, either ground or boiled; and if ground would probably be useful for neat cattle and horses. The straw is eaten freely by cattle, and both the seed and straw abound with nutritious matter."

The best method of securing the crop, when intended for fodder, is to cradle and let it remain in the swathe for one or two days, when it should be bound into bundles of about six or eight inches in diameter, set up in shocks of about ten bundles each, and capped; where it may remain a few days, and then be housed or stacked.

Yours, &c.

L. S. WARNER.

Ionia, May 18, 1843.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.—S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, says:—"For three or more years, this variety of wheat has been cultivated in this vicinity, and with universal success. I have seen the grain selected from the most rank and lodged portions of the field, threshed separate; and the yield was about one bushel to the shock; in fact, it has invariably given a good return, from 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. The great encouragement to grow this kind of grain with us is, that it never failed of yielding a good return, and, in most cases, a large crop, not subject to the rust, as other varieties have been here."

Things to be Remembered.

Horses should never be put out to severe work on a full stomach. More horses are hurt by hard driving after a full feed, than by a full feed after hard driving.

If the farmer wishes to have his pork barrel and meal chest hold out, let him look well to his kitchen garden. Plenty of vegetables conduce not more to health than to profit.

In laying in a stock of fodder for animals, let it not be forgotten that a little too much is just enough. Starving animals, at any time, is miserable policy.

As you treat your land, so it will treat you. Feed it with manure liberally, and it will yield you bread bountifully.

Avoid debt as you would the leprosy. If you are ever tempted to purchase on credit, put it off for three days. You need time for reflection.

Never beg fruit, or any thing else you can produce by the expenditure of a little time or labor. It is as reasonable to expect a man to give away the products of his wheat field, as of his orchard or fruit garden.

If you keep your sheep and cattle in your meadows until June, don't complain next winter because you are compelled to purchase hay for your stock.

The man who uses good seed, has a good soil, and works it in good season, rarely fails of having a good crop to reward his toil.

Never forfeit your word. The saying in truth, of any farmer, that "his word is as good as his bond," is worth more to him than the interest of \$10,000 annually.—*Cultivator*.

PREPARE FOR RAISING ROOTS.—Those who attended to root culture last year, have seen the good effects of it during the long and tedious season. We hope additional attention will be paid to this species of culture during the present season. First on the list we put potatoes. We never knew a farmer to suffer by having too many potatoes. The only drawback in their culture is the great amount of seed it takes to plant. All the rest is so simple that any body can do it, and the farmer who does not raise a good supply of them is much to blame. Next on our list is the carrot. The two best varieties that we have yet seen, are the Altringham, which is a long yellow variety, and the white carrot. This last is not yet much cultivated among us, but we think it will prove to be an excellent root. We raised quite a lot of them last year, and find them to be capital for stock. The carrot requires a good soil and much care in the first weedings, but it pays well. We next place the Ruta Baga on the list; although it seems to be losing ground somewhat in the estimation of many, it is nevertheless a valuable root, and one worth cultivating.—we suppose the Mangel Wurtzel and Sugar Beet contains more nutriment, but is rather more difficult to raise; that is, we have found them so. Every one must consult his means and experience, and then go ahead in the culture of some species of roots, for they are a great source of comfort to his stock during winter.—*Maine Farmer*.

MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1843.

Silk Culture in Michigan.

On our first page will be found an article on the Culture of Silk, written by a farmer of this county. The statements therein made—and there is no “gambion” or humbug in them, as they are from a gentleman of the first respectability—convince us that the Silk Culture may be made a profitable branch of industry in Michigan. We are aware that many people consider the silk business to be among those things which work much better in theory than practice, and pronounce it a speculating mania, got up to line the pockets of those interested in the sale of Silk Worm Eggs, Multicaulis trees, &c.; but they are undoubtedly mistaken in this matter. Sufficient experiments have already been made, in this and other States, to prove that the manufacture of silk must eventually succeed. True, failures have dampened the hopes of some who engaged in the business without sufficient knowledge or experience; but others (our correspondent among the number,) have been eminently successful, and proved beyond doubt that the Silk Culture is a profitable business, when properly conducted.

We hope the day is not distant, when the people of Michigan will grow and manufacture their own Silk. That the business might be made profitable, as a collateral branch of farming, we have not a doubt—especially by those farmers who have large families of children, as the principal labor is light and can be performed by youths, and whose services at other employments are of little value. Let the friends of ‘Home Manufactures,’ and those who would enhance their own and the State’s best interests, petition as will encourage its culture ‘at home.’ If the Legislature of Michigan would offer such inducements for the Culture of Silk as have other States, we should find that it would eminently promote the interests and prosperity of our State and her Citizens.

The Weather, etc.

Since the commencement of this month, the weather has been cool, and for the most part wet. While we are penning this article, the heavens are beclouded, and are distilling their gentle showers. Yet, on the whole, we think there is no cause for discouragement to our Michigan farmers. The season is very favorable for the wheat crop, which never promised a more abundant harvest. Spring wheat, oats, barley, rye, and indeed all crops, with perhaps the exception of corn, look remarkably fine—and as there is yet time enough for the perfection of the corn crop, the farmers of this highly favored State have reason to take courage, thank God, and be happy.

So far as we have observed and heard, the fruit has not been materially injured (in this State,) by the frost of the 1st instant; and as for strawberries and whortleberries, this little part of the great world is full of them.

The series of articles on Agricultural Chemistry will be resumed in our next. The article intended for this number of our paper, is unavoidably deferred until next month. Meantime we hope to receive communications from former and new contributors and correspondents. What say you, friends?

To our Lady Readers.

Ladies, we make to you a humble request. We wish that some—yes, many—of our fair readers, the farmer’s wives and daughters, would become contributors to the pages of the Farmer. Our paper is designed to be useful and valuable to its patrons.—We want every column of it to tell—to contain something valuable, instructive or new. With this object in view, we introduced the “Young Housewives’ Department,” to which we solicit the contributions of our fair friends. Any thing new or useful in the various branches of Domestic Economy will be thankfully received, and would render our paper additionally useful and interesting.

Hints on Gardening, for June.

Under this caption, the June number of the New Genesee Farmer contains the subjoined. The suggestions are timely, and applicable to this region—for which reasons we publish them, in preference to any remarks of our own upon the subject:

We are really at a loss, this time, to know what to say to our readers under this head. It is now the last day of May, and while we are writing our fingers are aching with cold! so it may well be supposed we are not in the humor for writing much about gardening.—Some of our friends have got discouraged about raising any garden luxuries this year, and say that they intend to plant their ground with potatoes as soon as the weather moderates. But there is no immediate necessity for such a determination; for there is still sufficient time for almost the usual variety and abundance of garden vegetables.

Owing to the late cold and wet weather, many kinds of seeds have failed to vegetate; such as the cucumber, melon, squash, sweet planted as soon as possible. Beets for fall and winter use, are better sown this month, than earlier. Radishes will not be good, unless the weather is warm so that they grow rapidly. Cucumbers for pickling, may be sown any time this month; also, marrowfat peas for succession crops.

As early this month as convenient, set out plants of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, tomato, pepper, &c. The latter part of the month is soon enough for celery, also for winter cabbages. About the last of the month sow a few early Dutch Turneps on any vacant spots of rich soil. This may be done also any time next month.

Look out for weeds! they will grow at all times; and if not destroyed while young, gardening is of but little use. Stir the soil often among your plants, and it will greatly promote their growth.

THE LADIES, dear souls! we fear are in rather bad humor about these days, on account of the failure of their flower seeds. But then they have such a happy faculty of enduring disappointment, and so speedily regain their tempers, that we have no doubt a few sunny days will see them smiling and cheerful again. A few such days will bring up many seeds that have long lain dormant in the earth; and it is not yet too late to sow most kinds of flower seeds.

Silk—Sugar—Wine.

Probably no agriculturist, or any other man who considers the variety of climates and the mechanical ingenuity in the United States, will gainsay the prediction that these three valuable commodities will in a few years, be produced in large quantities among our countrymen. The experiments in silk-making succeeded admirably when properly tried—that sugar can be made advantageously from the corn-stalk and the beet, is also demonstrable from sufficient experiment even with imperfect apparatus—and who can doubt that wine, good wine, wine far better than what is commonly retailed among us, can be made from our American grapes? We are led to these remarks just now by the notice in a Philadelphia paper of a sample of wine made from the Isabella grape, by Messrs. Bischoff & Fehr, of Reading, who have turned their attention on a large scale to its manufacture. The wine is very good, and strongly resembles Rhenish.

The “pure juice” for sacramental purposes may surely be derived from our native vineyards.—*Albany Atlas.*

GARDENING.—There is not in life a more delightful occupation than gardening. To breathe the pure, mild air of spring; to prepare the beds and borders for vegetables, plants, and flowers; to sow the seed, and set out young slips and cuttings, arranging every thing with order and taste; to look earnestly for the first leaf, and bud, and flower; to watch their growth, to enjoy their beauty and fragrance, to show them to one’s friends, to talk about them, to have them admired, and to know that all is the work of your hands or directions—this is an enjoyment scarcely to be equalled, and accessible, in our country, to all. Let none, then, fail to secure it. We always thought it evidence of a good wife, to see her often in the garden, and fond of inspecting and attending to its proper management.—Depend upon it, she is a blessing to her husband and family. We would advise our young friends who want to marry, and they are, in truth, a goodly number, to avoid those young ladies who seem to have an aversion to the primitive, useful, and beautiful art of gardening. We never knew a lady or gentleman, who was extremely fond of flowers and shrubbery, who had not a warm heart and generous disposition.—*Mississippi Guard.*

LIME-WATER TO KILL WORMS.—To six quarts of water add half a pound of caustic lime, and after letting it stand a few minutes, commence watering the ground infested by worms, and they will soon be seen rising to the surface, writhing about, and will die in a few minutes, especially if a little more of the lime-water is then sprinkled upon them. So says the American Agriculturist. Try it.

DOMESTIC WINE.—There are some eight or ten vineyards in Berks county, Pa., and the proprietors have been manufacturing domestic wine. The Philadelphia editors speak of it as being very pleasant to the taste, not dissimilar to the light wines of Germany.

Convention of Breeders.

(CIRCULAR.)

Albany, June, 1843.

THE State Agricultural Society of New-York, desirous that some fixed principles should be established as the basis of excellence in the various descriptions of farm-stock, (without reference to their *relative* merits as breeds,) have appointed the undersigned a committee with instructions to call the particular attention of breeders throughout the States, to the importance of the subject, and to make the necessary arrangements for a Convention to be held at the Library Room of the American Institute, in the city of New-York, during its 16th annual Fair, in the month of Oct. next, the day to be hereafter noticed; at which breeders of stock and those interested in Agriculture, are most respectfully urged to give their attendance, with a view to a full and free discussion of those forms, qualities and properties which most conduce to intrinsic value; and also that the distinctive characteristics of each separate breed may be as closely defined as possible.

The Society believe that the decision of such a meeting will offer to the agriculturist the best information that can, at present, be elicited; and which, they trust, may be so satisfactory to the mind of every intelligent breeder, as to lead to greater uniformity of action and opinion, and possibly become a standard with them, by which to judge and be judged, in all cases of competition.

With these views of the subject, the committee hope you may deem it of sufficient importance to be present at the proposed Convention, and lend to its discussion the aid of your experience and talents.

The committee will be obliged by any suggestions, in the interim, you may consider of sufficient importance to be communicated to them in relation to this subject.

FRANCIS ROTCH, C. N. BEMENT,
E. P. PRENTICE, GEORGE VAIL,
LEWIS F. ALLEN.

IMMIGRATION.—It is gratifying to know that the tide of immigration is again flowing to Michigan; and within the last three weeks upwards of TWENTY families have settled in this County, and we understand that nearly as many have located themselves in Cass. This is cheering, and argues that the day is not far distant when the rich, unbroken soil of South-western Michigan will be turned into fields of waving grain.

The geographical situation of Michigan, her natural resources, the salubrious climate, her rich and fertile soil which produces from 20 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre, her extensive water privileges which call loudly for the manufacturer, cannot be long hid from the eye of those seeking a Western home.—*Niles Republican.*

CEMENT FOR GLASS.—Common white-lead paint applied to the broken edges and the pieces then tied closely together. After remaining a month or two, they will be found to have firmly adhered.—*New England Farmer.*

Root Crops.

The coldness and backwarkness of the season, at the present time, renders the prospects of the corn crop very dubious; and farmers who work it right, will of course cast about them and see what crops they can cultivate as a substitute, for feeding their hogs, &c., in the fall and winter. Among the first things to be thought of for this purpose, are the Sugar Beet and Mangel Wurzel. These, if sown early this month in ground well prepared, and the seed well soaked, will stand a fair chance to do well. The Early Red Scarcity Beet is of a very rapid growth and attains to large size, rendering it very suitable for late field culture.—Sow three pounds per acre. The Ruta Baga should not be sown earlier than the 10th of June, nor later than the 10th of July. Its usefulness, mode of cultivation, &c., are too well known to require description.—*New Genesee Farmer.*

MANY FACTS IN FEW WORDS.—A legal stone is 14 pounds, or the eighth of a hundred in England, and 16 pounds in Holland.

The fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand in horse measure is four inches.

An Irish mile is 2,240 yards; a Scotch mile is 1,984 yards; an English, or statute mile, is 1,760 yards; German, 1,806; Turkish, 1,826.

An acre is 4,840 square yards, or 69 yards 1 foot and 8½ inches each way. A square mile, 1,760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

The Persians give names to every day in the month, just as we give them to days of the week.

The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mogul Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 140 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or joinings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, &c.

The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only 4 inches long.

Total abstinence from food above seven days is fatal to man; but there are instances of surviving after a longer period. A religious fanatic, in 1789, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

PLANTING BEANS.—The editor of the Eastern Farmer, published in Portland, Me., says that the prettiest, most economical and convenient way of planting pole-beans, is to fix the pole in the hole in the centre of the hill, and then plant your beans in two or three circles around it, one a few inches outside of the other circle. The beans when trained up the pole, will protect each other against drought and sun, and bear more abundantly, and for a much longer period, than when planted in the old way, having two or three, or half a dozen irregular stocks in a hill.

The tongue of the slanderer is like the tooth of the adder, and its wound equally poisonous.

SUMMARY.

SOUTHERN RAIL ROAD.—The Monroe Advocate states that the whole amount of iron, six hundred tons, for the completion of the Southern Rail Road to Hillsdale, is on its way to Monroe, ninety tons having already arrived at La Plaisance Bay Harbor.

TRADE OF THE LAKES.—It is estimated in one of the Buffalo papers, that the trade of the lakes this year will exceed eighty-five millions of dollars.

The United States, British and French Governments have offered their services to settle amicably the difference between Mexico and Texas.

The Louisville Journal acknowledges the receipt of a horse from nineteen new subscribers, in Illinois, in payment for that paper.

A gentleman named "Jatho," residing in Baltimore has invented a self winding clock, which is said to approach to perpetual motion, as nearly as any thing yet discovered.

OPPOSITION.—The steamboats on the Hudson have been carrying passengers from Albany to New York for *one shilling*.

In a thunder storm at Detroit, 30th ult. the 6th Ward school house was struck by lightning; two little girls were killed, and several others much injured.

The Calico Works in the United States, it is estimated, stamp 3,300,000 yards a week, or 550,000 yards a day, on an average.

We find the following conundrum in an exchange paper; it contains more truth than wit: "Why is a newspaper like a tooth-brush?—Give it up? Because every body should have one of his own, and not borrow his neighbor's."

How many there are who will ask God to bless the poor, when they would not take a shilling from their pocket to save them from starvation! We have too much of this sort of piety.

TOO TRUE.—The celebrated John Randolph, on a visit to a female friend, found her surrounded with her seamstresses, making up a quantity of clothing. "What work is this you are so busy with?" he asked. "O, sir, I am preparing this clothing to send to the poor Greeks." On taking leave, at the steps of the mansion he saw some of her servants in need of the very clothing which their tender-hearted mistress was sending abroad. "Madam," he exclaimed, "*the Greeks are at your door!*"—*Selected.*

THE U. S. Gazette has a communication from the indefatigable astronomers of the Philadelphia Observatory, Messrs. Walker, Kendall and Downs, containing the result of their researches, which concludes, that the late Comet did, on the 27th of February last, *strike the sun and rebound!* If these calculations prove correct, this must be considered the most remarkable circumstance in the annals of astronomy. They have come to the conclusion that the late comet will appear again in twenty-one years, in 1864, and be still more splendid and brilliant.

SELECTIONS.

Culture of Wheat and Peas.

'Commentator,' in his remarks in the Jan. No. of the Cultivator, condemns the practice of "cultivating the same field two successive years in wheat," and he asserts that in every instance within his knowledge, "the second crop was vastly inferior to the first." It is no part of my design to advocate the cultivation of "wheat after wheat," as a desirable practice in general, or to doubt the correctness of his own observations, but to say that good crops have sometimes been obtained after the above method, scarcely inferior to the first. I will briefly relate my own experience.—Some years since, I harvested and threshed from a field containing less than two and a half acres, 63 bushels of winter wheat. As it was a matter of convenience, and being withal a little curious to know the result of so wide a departure from what was generally thought correct farming, I prepared the ground in my usual manner, and put in for a second crop. In due time harvest came with a yield but one bushel less in amount than the first crop, and of excellent quality. Now for the rest of the story. A third crop was attempted from the same field. This was pressing the matter too far; less than half the first amount was obtained.

CULTURE OF PEAS.—This is a crop I have seldom attempted to raise, but from the experience of the last two years, am inclined to place a higher value upon it than formerly. Having obtained a quantity of medium sized peas, (not marrowfats of course,) which were said to be very prolific, I made the trial as follows:—The ground a coarse gravel, or rather stony, in good heart, preceding crop oats, no manure for several years, plowed once, harrowed one way before sowing and both ways after, followed by the roller, and sown at the rate of about four bushels per acre. Threshed as soon as gathered; produce 21 bushels; quantity of land sown, fifty-five one-hundredths of an acre. This considerably exceeds the premium crop of George White, at the last Fair of the State Society. —*Albany Cultivator.* G. BUTLER.

SALT FOR GRUB WORMS.—A correspondent of the New Genesee Farmer says that after finding the grub worm was cutting off his corn and cabbages at a sad rate, he first applied ashes, then soot, and Scotch snuff to the hill, hoping to destroy or drive away the worm, but it was all to no purpose. Afterwards, seeing it stated that salt was very disagreeable to the grub, he applied about two table spoonfuls to each hill of corn or cabbage, placing it so as not to touch the plant. The worms left them immediately.

Another says that by putting about 'a pinch' of salt to each plant, two or three times, the worm ceased his depredations. He also mentions a neighbor, who watered his cabbages daily with water from a salt pork barrel, and was not troubled; but as soon as he discontinued the practice, his plants were attacked equally with his neighbors. —*Far. Cabinet.*

From the Livingston Courier.

Ornamental Farming.

MR. EDITOR:—By ornamental farming, I mean what may be understood by the terms neatness, order and regularity, as well as ornament—in contradistinction from the usual careless and slovenly manner of doing business. I have often been pained, not to say disgusted, at the appearance of things about the premises of many of our Michigan farmers; rubbish, filth and dirt in every direction—neither order nor regularity about the buildings, the fences, the fields or the garden; and so far from any attempt to ornament the grounds about the house with trees and shrubbery, it would seem that efforts were made to have every thing look as slovenly as possible. Why is this? Are the farmers of Michigan deficient in correct taste? or have they in this matter imitated the man who left his religion in England when coming to this country, as something that, in a new country, would not pay the cost of transportation? If so, let me assure them that they have committed a serious mistake—that, in a pecuniary point of view, more attention to this subject would receive a sure remuneration—whilst in happiness it would repay a hundred fold. Many seem to think that because they are living upon a new farm and in a log cabin, that therefore they have full license to be as careless and slovenly as possible. Let all such remember that ornamental farming, as well as wealth, is a comparative term, and that a log cabin may be made not only comfortable but neat. That a poor man, and a man upon a new farm, may clear away the rubbish about his door and have a neat yard and garden—may make good fences and square fields—may plant fruit and ornamental trees; and in short that whatever he does, he may do correctly.

MR. EDITOR, I have no more time to devote to this subject at present, but shall recur to it again. Yours, &c. B.

CATTLE AND SHEEP OF GREAT BRITAIN.—We find the following in a late English journal, and give it for the purpose of comparing it with some of our own statistics and prices:

"The total number of horned cattle in the United Kingdom, is estimated at 7,000,000, and the total number of sheep at 32,000,000. Valuing the first, per head, at £10, and the last at 25s., both together will give a total of £110,000,000."

In the U. States, according to the census of 1839, the number of horned cattle was 15,000,000, and the number of sheep 20,000,000. But the difference in the estimated value is the most striking point in the comparison. There, the average value is put at about \$45 for the cattle, and about \$6 for the sheep. Here, an average price of \$12 for the cattle, and \$1.50 for the sheep, must be considered a liberal estimate. This fact shows why the prices of meat are so high in Great Britain, and proves that we ought to be able to furnish them a supply of beef at remunerating prices. We think it clear that in the present position of trade, tariffs, and prices, a fair export trade in beef and pork to England, may be expected. —*Cultivator.*

Breaking Steers.

A farmer who had exchanged oxen with another, found that he had come into possession of a pair of real "cut and run" fellows; a pair that were not very slow neither, nor very particular as to the time or occasion of showing their speed to their new proprietor.

Being in the woods one day, and just ready to hitch on to a log, they started for home, and he after them in pursuit. The oxen having many feet the start of him, and more feet to apply as locomotives, soon won the race, and wouldn't "heave to" till the barn yard brought them up. The owner said nothing to them when he arrived, but supplied himself with an extra number of chains, and drove them quietly down again to the woods. He then put the chains he had together, put one end round a tree, and backing the oxen up, hooked on—and then turned away to other business. In a few minutes the oxen started again, and being elated with their former success, started with more 'steam' than at first; little thinking they were moored by a chain cable. They had made a leap or two, and began almost to shout for victory, when—crack O! they came to a dead stand, and their necks were almost broken by the suddenness of the check. The farmer then moved them to another tree—fastened one end as before, and coiled the slack of the chain at the roots.

As soon as the pain was a little over, they thought they would try a new "gallopade." Hardly had they got a fair start when the chain began to straighten, and they were brought up again "all standing." This was too much for even the "patience of an ox," and one of them "roared right out" with pain and vexation, and they probably mentally resolved to reform their habits, for they never tried to run away again. —*Maine Farmer.*

POTATOES.—M. Bellamy Aubert, of France, states, as the result of experiments continued during three seasons, that abundant crops of potatoes may be grown in poor clayey soils, by simply strewing the sets plentifully with rye-chaff previous to covering them with earth at planting.

Professor Voelker, of Erfwet, covers his potatoe sets with a layer of tanner's spent bark, two or three inches thick, before turning a furrow over them. He says he thus provides a loose spongy bed for the young tubers; prevents weeds from springing up and growing in immediate contact with the plants; and secures an abundant supply of moisture during the season, if but one soaking rain occur after planting—as the spent bark, covered by the surface soil, will retain water during the most protracted drought. —*Genesee Farmer.*

We knew a gentleman once, who planted his potatoe sets upon the surface of hard, well tramped ground, and covered them over with wheat straw about twelve inches deep. His crops were excellent, and besides saving the labor of cultivation, he enjoyed the advantage of being able to feel for and pluck the full grown potatoes, leaving the young tubers to come to maturity. —*Southern Planter.*

Remedies for Diseases of Cattle.

Redwater.—Bleed (says Youatt,) first, and then give a dose of 1 lb. of Epsom salts, and 1-2 lb. doses repeated every eight hours until the bowels are acted upon. In Hampshire they give 4 oz. bole armeniac and 2 oz. of spirits of turpentine in a pint of gruel.

Blackwater is the concluding and commonly fatal stage of redwater.

Cleansing Drink.—1 oz. of bayberry powdered, 1 oz. of brimstone powdered, 1 oz. of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of diapente.—Boil these together for ten minutes; give when cold, in a gruel.

Colic.—The best remedy is 1 pint of linseed oil, mixed with 1-2 of laudanum.

A **Cordial** is easily made by 1 oz. of caraway seeds, 1 oz. of aniseeds, 1-4 oz. of ginger powdered, 2 oz. fenugreek seeds. Boil these in a pint and a half of beer for ten minutes, and administer when cold.

Diarrhoea.—Give 1-2 oz. of powdered catechu, and 10 grains of powdered opium, in a little gruel.

Dysentery.—The same as for diarrhoea.

Fever.—Bleed; and then if the bowels are constipated, give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts in three pints of water daily, in gruel.

Hoove or Hoven.—Use the elastic tube; as a prevention, let them be well supplied with common salt, and restrained from rapid feeding when first feeding on rank grass or clover.

Mange.—1-2 lb. of black brimstone, 1-4 pint of turpentine, 1 pint of train oil. Mix them together, and rub the mixture well in over the affected parts.

Milk fever or Garget.—2 oz. of brimstone, 1 oz. of diapente, 1 oz. of cummin-seed powdered, 1 oz. of powdered nitre. Give this daily in a little gruel, and well rub the udder with a little goose-grease.

Murrain.—1-2 lb. of salts, 2 oz. of bruised coriander seed, 1 oz. of gentian powder.—Give these in a little water.

Poisons swallowed by oxen are commonly the yew, the water dropwort, and the common and the water hemlock. 1-2 pint of linseed oil is the best remedy.

Purge, in poisoning.—either 1 lb. of salts in a quart of water gruel, or a pint to a pint and a half of linseed oil.

Sprains.—Embrocation: 8 oz. of sweet oil, 4 oz. spirits of hartshorn, 1-2 oz. oil of thyme.

Sting of the Adder, or Slow-worm.—Apply immediately to the strong spirits of hartshorn; for sting of bees, apply chalk or whitening mixed with vinegar.

Worms.—Bots: give 1-2 lb. of Epsom salts, with 2 oz. of coriander seed bruised in a quart of water.

Yellows.—2 oz. of diapente, 2 oz. of cummin seed powdered, 2 oz. of penugreek powdered. Boil these for ten minutes in a quart of water, and give daily in a little gruel.—*Johnson's Farmer's Encyclopedia.*

BARLEY SEED may be freed from oats intermixed, by pouring water upon it, when the oats will float, and may be skimmed off.

Agricultural Clubs.

A **FARMER'S CLUB** has been formed by our friends near Wilmington, Del., on a somewhat novel plan. It consists of twelve members only, who meet on the first Tuesday of each month, at the house of one of the members in rotation, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when "an examination," says the Delaware Gazette, "is made by the club of all that pertains to the farm, stock and cultivation of their host—his fields, his fences, farming utensils, mode of applying manure, rotation of crops, &c., &c. The conveniences and accommodations of his farm-house, barn, piggery and poultry yard, are all matters of observation and discussion. At an early hour, a plain farmer's dinner tests the thrift and cookery of his *better half*—her bread and butter, her savory meats and pies, well fattened poultry, her cheese, milk and cream, rich, fresh and cool from the just admired dairy, all afford practical themes at the dinner for discussion of their merits, and of woman's worth; as far as practicable, the products of the farm are required to be used for this part of the entertainment. Politics and political matters are at no time alluded to or admitted. After dinner, agricultural subjects are discussed and experiments reported; agricultural works and journals exchanged, noxious weeds noticed, and all the agricultural improvements and publications since the last meeting are passed upon and reviewed—seeds, plants, new grains, &c., distributed—the entertaining member for the month is agreed upon and the club adjourns, *always early* to attend to the *feeding and foddering at home*, before dark. The gentlemen who compose this club, consist of Messrs. Bryan Jackson, C. P. Holcombe, John W. Andrews, J. Gregg, Samuel Canby, Henry Dupont, J. Boies, J. W. Thomson, Francis Sawden, William Boulden, George Lodge, and Major Joseph Carr."—*Albany Cultivator.*

SUN FLOWER.—The value of this plant which is easily cultivated, and ornamental to the garden, is scarcely known. The seed forms a most excellent and convenient feed for poultry, and it is only necessary to cut off the heads of the plants when ripe, tie them in bundles and hang them up in a dry situation, to be used as wanted. They not only rapidly fatten every kind of poultry, but greatly increase the quantity of eggs they lay.—When cultivated to a considerable extent, they are also capital feed for pigs and sheep and for pheasants. The leaves when dried, form a good fodder for cattle, the dry stalks burn well, and afford abundance of alkali—and when in bloom the flower is most attractive to bees. The properties of this ornamental flower renders it peculiarly valuable in the cottager's garden.—*Selected.*

COLOR OF PLANTS.—Wheat, with the outward skin of a purple color, is more liable to be affected with rust and mildew, than the varieties with yellow straw. Russia yellow-top, and yellow flesh turnips, are found to be far superior to the purple or green tops.

YOUNG HOUSEWIVES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Making Graham Bread.

MR. MOORE:—Having seen several recipes in the Farmer, for cooking, and one among them for making Graham Bread, which I think not the best, I have taken the liberty to send you a few lines on the subject of Graham bread-making.

No one need to think of having good bread of this description, without having their grain thoroughly cleansed by washing before it is ground. Even corn meal is much sweeter, and will keep much longer, especially in summer, by having the corn washed before grinding. Wheat meal should never be scalded.

TO MAKE RAISED BREAD.—Take as much meal as is wanted for a batch, and then with as much water (about blood warm) as is wanted to wet the whole, make a thin batter in the middle of your meal. Then add as much good sweet yeast as is needed, and wet up the whole as soon as possible. Mould it thoroughly and make it into loaves fit for baking.

Bread made of wheat meal rises quicker, needs a hotter oven, and a little more time to bake, than fine flour bread.

TO MAKE UNLEAVENED BREAD.—Take wheat meal and wet it up quite hard, with cold water; let it stand three or four hours, then mould it until it becomes soft and pliable.—Make it into cakes half an inch thick, of about two ounces each, and bake as soon as possible without burning.

FOR JOHNNY CAKE.—Take 1 quart of corn meal, and 2 table spoonsful of wheat meal; make it into a stiff batter, with cold water or milk and water; spread it on your bake-pan in cakes half an inch thick, and a large spoonful each. Bake as soon as possible without burning. The beauty of a Johnny-Cake is to have it tender, with a good brown crust; and whoever will try making them in this way, will find it far preferable to the fashion of spreading them over the bake-pan whole. If milk is used it should be *sweet milk*, and no saleratus.

Hoping that E. M. S. and others will not despise me for my plain way of cooking, I sign myself a true **GRAHAMITE.**

Jackson County, May 29, 1843.

FRYING PORK.—Take one fresh egg, beat it, add half a gill of sweet milk, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a good batter; freshen and fry the pork as usual; then dip the pieces in the batter, which will of course adhere, replace them in the fat, and after a little more frying a light and delicate cake will enclose the meat, and thus constitute a dish for a middle sized family, which will tempt the palate of the most fastidious. Try it, ladies.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Frankness.

Be frank with the world. Frankness is the child of honesty and courage. Say just what you mean to do on every occasion, and take it for granted you mean to do what is right. If a friend ask a favor, you should grant it, if it is reasonable—if not, tell him plainly why you cannot. You will wrong him and wrong yourself by equivocation of any kind. Never do a wrong thing to make a friend or to keep one—the man who requires you to do so is dearly purchased at a sacrifice. Deal kindly but firmly, with all men—you will find it the policy which wears best. Above all, do not appear to others what you are not. If you have any fault to find with any one, tell him, not others of what you complain. There is no more dangerous experiment than that of undertaking to be one thing to a man's face, and another behind his back. We should live, act and speak out of doors, as the phrase is, and say and do what we are willing should be known and read by men. It is not only best as a matter of principle, but as a matter of policy.

SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.—In the Providence Chronicle we find the following new mode of preserving flowers and keeping them fresh. Suppose some of our fair readers, in this delightful land of flowers, try it:

Procure a flat dish of porcelain, into which pour water; place a vase of flowers, and over the vase place a bell glass, with its rim in water. The air that surrounds the flower being confined beneath the bell glass, is constantly moist with water, that rises into it in the form of vapor. As fast as the water becomes condensed it runs down the side of the bell glass into the dish, and if means be taken to inclose the water on the outside of the bell glass, so as to prevent it from evaporating into the air of the sitting-room, the atmosphere around the flowers will remain continually damp. The plan is designated the "Hopean Apparatus." The experiment may be tried on a small scale, by inverting a tumbler over a rose bud, in a saucer of water.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—An English paper has the following card to all fair lovers of worsted work:

"Half a pound of soft soap, half a pound of honey, one pint of English gin, mix all well together, and, with a sponge, clean the work with it, and then apply cold water in the same manner; dry with linen cloths—the brightest colors will be uninjured."

WANTS FOR THE YEAR 1843.—More industry, and less idleness—more economy, and less extravagance—more honest men than rogues—more money than credit—more shirts than ruffles—more morality than grog-shops—more mechanics than dandies—more stocking yarn than street yarn—more stability than excitability—more education than ignorance—more laborers than loungers—more justice, and less law.—*Selected.*

It is a great mistake to consider husbandry too narrow and mean an employment for a man of parts and education—is it possible to propose a nobler entertainment for the mind of man, than he would find in the inquiries he must make into the operations of nature? The subject is so vast that it can never be exhausted; for could he live for ages he might still go forward in his researches, and still make fresh discoveries, that would excite afresh his admiration of the riches of Divine wisdom.—*Liste.*

Onions do not certainly add to the sweetness of a lady's breath, though in fact they really do add to the fragrance of flowers. Let our lady readers plant a large onion near a rose bush, so as to touch its roots, and our word for it, it will wonderfully increase the odor of the flowers. The water distilled from those roses would be far superior to any other. This is strange but true.

The Markets.

DETROIT, June 15, 1843.

No change in the price of Flour since our last quotations. \$4 12 1-2 a \$4 25, wholesale—\$4 50 retail.—*Adv.*

BUFFALO, June 12, 1843.

Saturday was another cold, raw, rainy and disagreeable day. Business was confined principally to in-door operations, consequently the transactions in Flour and Grain were rather limited. The receipts on Friday and Saturday, were about 25,000 barrels of Flour, and 21,000 bushels of Wheat, with a fair supply of other articles.—There was a slight tendency to a decline in Flour and Wheat. Sales of fancy brands were made at \$4 44 and common was held at \$4 31 a \$4 38. All the Wheat in market was held at 98, while 95 a 96 was offered. Corn went off readily at 40 a 45.—*High Wines, 25.* The provision market was rather quiet, and prices firm at former quotations. Pork, good mess, \$9 a \$9 50. A cargo of 3,000 bushels Oats, cleared for Milwaukee on board the St. Louis.—*Daily Gazette.*

NEW YORK, June 10, 1843.

ASHES.—During the week about 1,800 barrels of pots have been disposed of \$4 56 1-4 a \$4 62 1-2, mostly at the latter rate. Of pearls about 500 barrels have been sold at \$5, 50 a \$5 62 1-2, but principally at \$5 56 1-4. The receipts of Ashes continue to be very large, far exceeding those of the previous season, up to this date.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—There is a much better demand for all kinds of flour to-day, and there is none of Genesee or Michigan now afloat unsold. The sales this morning amount to about 6000 barrels at \$5 12 1-2 for Genesee and \$5 a \$5 06 1-4 a \$5 12 1-2 for flat and round hoop Ohio and Michigan. Georgetown and Howard street \$5 12 1-2.

Wheat is in demand at \$1 08 a \$1 10 and rye has been sold at 70 cents. For corn there is a fair demand at 58 cents weight, for Northern and Southern. Canal oats 31; river 30 cents.—*Herald.*

1843.

LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.

PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Pease, foot of Shelby street.) DETROIT;

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-1y

* Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		Erie Relief Notes.	
F. & M. B'k,	par	Pitt. Relief N.	12 1-2 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par	New York, New Jersey	
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	and New England,	
Oakland County B'k,	par	Bank of Buffalo,	5 dis
River Raisin B'k,	par	Clinton County,	50 dis
Mer. B'k Jack. co	1 1-2 dis	Watervliet,	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Commer. B'k Buff.	35 dis
State Scrip.	15 to 20 dis	Com. B'k Oswego,	50 dis
Ohio.		Bank of Lyons,	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	B'k American, Buff.	40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati,	broke	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k of Oswego,	40 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	B'k of Lodi,	25 dis
Com. Bank Sciota,	50 dis	Binghampton,	40 dis
Lake Erie,	30 dis	Cattaraugus County,	40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton,	80 dis	Erie, do	50 dis
Granville,	80 dis	Meach. B'k Buff.	50 dis
Hamilton,	60 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k,	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	Millers B'k Clyde,	20 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Phoenix B'k Buff.	40 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	Tonawanda,	40 dis
Miami Exp. Co.	75 dis	U. S. B'k Buffalo	35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y.	35 dis
Indiana.		Staten Island,	55 dis
St. B'k & Branches,	3 dis	Olean,	40 dis
State Scrip.	50 dis	Allegany County,	60 dis
Illinois.		St. Law. (Stock and	
State Bank,	65 dis	Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis	
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	St. Law. st'k notes,	60 dis
Kentucky.		State B'k, Buffalo,	75 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	Wash. B'k N. Y.	75 dis
Pennsylvania.		Union B'k Buff.	30 dis
Specie paying,	1 dis	Canada.	
Erie,	6 dis	All	2 to 3 dis
		Wisconsin.	
		Erie and Marine Insu.	
		distance Co. Checks,	4 dis

YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition. All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to; and trees carefully selected and packed in mats; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY

Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

SILK GROWING!

The Subscriber will sell any quantity of *Morus Multicaulis* trees, of two and three years growth, and warranted of the best kind—at the reduced price of \$20.00 per thousand. Also, a quantity of *Silk Worm Eggs*, a great variety, and all of last years hatching—which will be sold very cheap and warranted.

JONATHAN KEENEY.

Detroit, April 8, 1843.

TO SILK GROWERS!

J. DEWEY of Napoleon, Jackson county, has for sale *Multicaulis* trees or cuttings, and *Silk Worm Eggs*—all of his own raising. Those wishing to obtain genuine articles, at reasonable prices, are requested to give him a call previous to purchasing elsewhere.

April 10, 1843.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace.

Jackson, April 1, 1843.

37 FARMER OFFICE—In the brick block adjoining American Hotel, Main street, Jackson.